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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII, NO. 333

NOVEMBER 11, 1945

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In this issue

THE STATE-WAR-NAVY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

By Harold W. Moseley, Colonel Charles W. McCarthy, and Commander Alvin F. Richardson

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO ITALIAN ARMISTICE

CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING ITALIAN PEACE TREATY

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BULLETIN

VOL. XIII • No. 333 •



PUBLICATION 2424

November 11, 1945

The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication compiled and edited in the Division of Research and Publication, Office of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes press releases on foreign policy issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest is included.

Publications of the Department, cumulative lists of which are published at the end of each quarter, as well as legislative material in the field of international relations, are listed currently.

The BULLETIN, published with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., to whom all purchase orders, with accompanying remittance, should be sent. The subscription price is \$3.50 a year; a single copy is 10 cents.

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The State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee

By **HAROLD W. MOSELEY**, *Department of State*
Colonel CHARLES W. MCCARTHY, *War Department*
Commander ALVIN F. RICHARDSON, *Navy Department*

LACK OF COORDINATION between the State, War, and Navy Departments has been a rather common theme of critics of governmental administration. Only recently has there been any reference to the existence of a State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee in public statements by top Government officials. Nevertheless, it is a fact that there was created in December 1944 a very active Committee which has provided a much-needed working link between the military and those responsible for foreign policy. Until the end of the war the existence of this Committee, for security and other reasons, has been a classified "confidential" subject, instructions having been issued that there should be no discussion of it outside the three Departments.

Purpose and Authority of the Committee

The State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee (SWNCC) was established as the result of an exchange of letters between the Secretaries of the State, War, and Navy Departments, for the purpose of "improving existing methods of obtaining for the State Department advice on politico-military matters and of coordinating the views of the three departments on matters in which all have a common interest, particularly those involving foreign policy and relations with foreign nations." In actual practice, the Committee has gone further than its original purpose of furnishing guidance only for the benefit of the State Department. SWNCC is also used by the War and Navy Departments, as well as

the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as the medium through which the military are advised by the State Department of the political aspects of a particular problem.

The authority of the Committee has been recently defined and formalized in a memorandum signed by Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Forrestal, which designates SWNCC "as the agency to reconcile and coordinate the action to be taken by the State, War, and Navy Departments on matters of common interest and, under the guidance of the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy, establish policies on politico-military questions referred to it." Action taken by SWNCC is construed as action taken in the names of the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy, and decisions of the Committee establish the approved policy of the three Departments. Decisions of the Committee are referred to the President for approval when appropriate.

Composition of SWNCC

The departmental representatives on this Committee are Assistant Secretary of State James C. Dunn, chairman; Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy; and Under Secretary of the Navy

Mr. Moseley is Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of European Affairs and a member of the Secretariat of SWNCC. Colonel McCarthy was formerly an Army member on the secretariat of SWNCC and is now an Executive Officer for the Assistant Secretary of War. Commander Richardson is a Navy member on the secretariat of SWNCC.

Artemus L. Gates. Mr. H. Freeman Matthews, Director of the Office of European Affairs of the Department of State, is acting chairman in Mr. Dunn's absence, and Mr. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, has been substituting for Mr. McCloy during the latter's tour abroad. The secretariat consists of three officers from each of the three Departments, with a supporting force of WAVES, WAC, and civilian personnel.

Subcommittees have been created to consider matters relating to a particular geographic area or special subjects. These subcommittees act as working parties and report to the parent Committee. At present there are standing subcommittees for European Affairs, for the Far East, for Latin America, for the Near and Middle East, for Technical Information Security Control, and for Re-armament. *Ad hoc* committees have also been created for such purposes as effecting collaboration between the State, War, and Navy Departments on the security functions of the United Nations Organization, considering articles for peace treaties, and authorizing the release of security data.

Subjects Considered by SWNCC

The subjects considered by SWNCC, as indicated by the names of its subcommittees, are limited neither by their nature nor by their geographic location. Most of the documents prepared by SWNCC are generally of a classified nature, although they are occasionally made public. In speaking of the work of SWNCC at the time of the Japanese surrender, Secretary Byrnes told the press on August 22 that the State Department, Army, and Navy have a joint committee which has been working on the details of the surrender and its program of occupation ever since the day of surrender; that the three departments have been in daily contact as a result of that Committee; and that he was deeply impressed by what was being done by our representatives under the direction of General MacArthur. The Secretary said that he had gone over the drafts at great length and that it was a tremendous task but that it was being handled in a methodical, businesslike way that really made him feel very good about the progress being made. One of these documents to which the Secretary referred was the "U. S. Initial Post-Surrender Policy for Japan,"¹ which was

released by the White House on September 22 and was widely approved by the press.

In addition to the preparation of policy for the control of Japan, SWNCC has been active in the drafting of directives for the control of Germany and Austria. The Committee has also been of considerable value as a medium in coordinating the views of the three Departments for the purpose of determining policy for presentation of United States proposals at international conferences. During the existence of the European Advisory Commission in London, SWNCC was often used as a means for obtaining the United States viewpoint on subjects introduced into that Commission which were of a politico-military nature. Similarly, it is planned that the United States representative on the Far Eastern Advisory Commission will make use of the Committee's services.

Functioning of SWNCC

All three Departments have cooperated fullheartedly in placing at the disposal of the Committee and its secretariat the advice and assistance of specialists and advisers. Through the Office of the Chief of Staff and the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, staff studies can be undertaken as the Committee may desire. Other Government departments and agencies are also consulted when their advice seems desirable.

Close liaison with the Joint Chiefs of Staff is effected through the secretariat of SWNCC and the working groups of subcommittees. Most papers originating in SWNCC are referred to the JCS for their consideration from the military point of view before final approval is given. Quite often, at the working level, members of a SWNCC subcommittee will collaborate in a report with one of the committees of the JCS. The Joint Chiefs of Staff in their turn refer papers to SWNCC to obtain the benefit of the Committee's views.

SWNCC papers are prepared in "military" form similar to that used by the British War Cabinet and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Reports are broken down into five headings: the Problem, Facts Bearing on the Problem, Discussion, Conclusions, and Recommendations.

Papers which do not require discussion and in which all departments and agencies concerned are

¹ BULLETIN of Sept. 23, 1945, p. 423.

in substantial agreement are approved informally by the members of the Committee. In other instances where it is felt that discussion is desirable, papers are placed on the agenda for formal meetings of the Committee which take place about once a week. The usual procedure is to refer a problem to a subcommittee or an *ad hoc* committee, and have that subcommittee submit its report for the consideration of the parent committee.

Supervision of Liaison Activities

When the Committee was organized it was agreed that it should exercise general guidance and supervision over liaison activities between the three Departments. However, it was decided that the Committee should not attempt to interfere with existing liaison contacts which were working efficiently, nor should the Committee attempt to have funneled through it the ordinary day-to-day conduct of business between the Departments. Studies to improve liaison channels have, however, been undertaken.

Future of SWNCC

Although SWNCC was established during a war it does not follow that peace will bring an early end to its existence. On the contrary, it appears that peace has brought with it an increasing number of problems of a politico-military nature. Close and effective coordination between the military and those responsible for our foreign

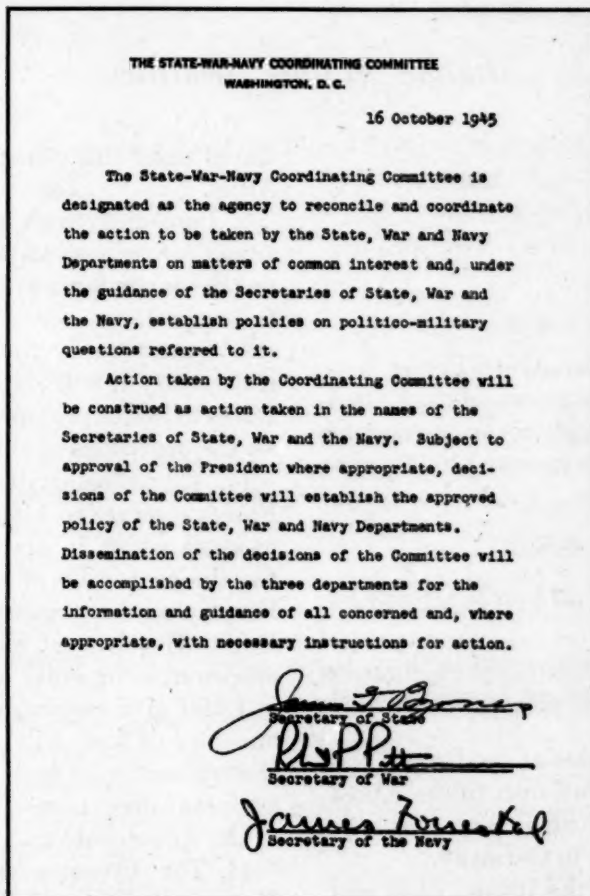
policy is a prerequisite to the successful solution of these problems. The State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee appears to offer a logical medium for such coordination.

If it accomplishes nothing else, SWNCC does bring the uniformed men and the civilians together at the same table and eliminates much of the old formalistic exchange of views by letters and memoranda. We have learned in this war that coordination is necessary not only at the top but also at the staff working level. Through the facilities of SWNCC and its subcommittees this coordination is obtained at both levels.

If it is true that our foreign policy is our first line of national defense, then it follows that there must be close and continuous coordination between the State Department and the military agencies of the Government. It is

significant that several of the plans which have been proposed in connection with the question of unification of the armed services provide for representation by the Secretary of State. The "Eberstadt Report",¹ for example, proposes a post-war security organization which would include a National Security Council which would take over the functions at present performed by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee. It would appear quite possible that SWNCC may evolve into such an agency.

¹ Report to the Honorable James Forrestal on *Unification of the War and Navy Departments and Post-War Organization for National Security* (Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 79th Cong., 1st sess., Oct. 22, 1945), p. 7.



Documents Relating to Italian Armistice¹

Italian Military Armistice

[Released to the press November 6]

SICILY,
September 3rd, 1943.

The following conditions of an Armistice are presented by

General DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,

Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, acting by authority of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain and in the interest of the United Nations, and are accepted by

Marshal PIETRO BADOGLIO

Head of the Italian Government.

1. Immediate cessation of all hostile activity by the Italian armed forces.

2. Italy will use its best endeavors to deny, to the Germans, facilities that might be used against the United Nations.

3. All prisoners or internees of the United Nations to be immediately turned over to the Allied Commander-in-Chief, and none of these may now or at any time be evacuated to Germany.

4. Immediate transfer of the Italian Fleet and Italian aircraft to such points as may be designated by the Allied Commander-in-Chief, with details of disarmament to be prescribed by him.

5. Italian merchant shipping may be requisitioned by the Allied Commander-in-Chief to meet the needs of his military-naval program.

6. Immediate surrender of Corsica and of all Italian territory, both islands and mainland, to the Allies, for such use as operational bases and other purposes as the Allies may see fit.

7. Immediate guarantee of the free use by the Allies of all airfields and naval ports in Italian territory, regardless of the rate of evacuation of the Italian territory by the German forces. These ports and fields to be protected by Italian armed

forces until this function is taken over by the Allies.

8. Immediate withdrawal to Italy of Italian armed forces from all participation in the current war from whatever areas in which they may now be engaged.

9. Guarantee by the Italian Government that if necessary it will employ all its available armed forces to insure prompt and exact compliance with all the provisions of this armistice.

10. The Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces reserves to himself the right to take any measure which in his opinion may be necessary for the protection of the interests of the Allied Forces for the prosecution of the war, and the Italian Government binds itself to take such administrative or other action as the Commander-in-Chief may require, and in particular the Commander-in-Chief will establish Allied Military Government over such parts of Italian territory as he may deem necessary in the military interests of the Allied Nations.

11. The Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces will have a full right to impose measures of disarmament, demobilization and demilitarization.

12. Other conditions of a political, economic and financial nature with which Italy will be bound to comply will be transmitted at later date.

The conditions of the present Armistice will not be made public without prior approval of the Allied Commander-in-Chief. The English will be considered the official text.

Marshal PIETRO BADOGLIO
*Head of the Italian
Government*

by:

GIUSEPPE CASTELLANO
*Brigadier General, at-
tached to The Italian
High Command*

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
*General, U.S. Army
Commander in Chief
Allied Forces.*

by:

WALTER B. SMITH
*Major General, U.S.
Army
Chief of Staff.*

¹ Released simultaneously in Washington, London, and Rome on Nov. 6, 1945.

PRESENT: Rt. Hon. HAROLD MACMILLAN
British Resident Minister, AFHQ

ROBERT MURPHY
Personal Representative of the President of the United States

ROYER DICK
Commodore, R.N.
Chief of Staff to the C. in C. Med.

LOWELL W. ROOKS
Major General, U.S. Army
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, AFHQ

FRANCO MONTANARI
Official Italian Interpreter

Brigadier KENNETH STRONG
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, AFHQ

Additional Conditions of Armistice With Italy¹

Whereas in consequence of an Armistice dated September 3, 1943 between the United States and United Kingdom Governments acting in the interests of all the United Nations on the one hand, and the Italian Government on the other hand, hostilities were suspended between Italy and United Nations on certain terms of a military nature.

And whereas in addition to those terms it was also provided in the said Armistice that the Italian Government bound themselves to comply with other conditions of a political, economic and financial nature to be transmitted later;

And whereas it is convenient that the terms of a military nature and the said other conditions of a political, economic and financial nature should without prejudice to the continued validity of the terms of the said Armistice of September 3rd, 1943, be comprised in a further instrument;

The following, together with the terms of the Armistice of September 3, 1943, are the terms on which the United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Governments, acting on behalf of the United Nations, are prepared to suspend hostilities against Italy so long as their military operations against Germany and the Allies are not obstructed and Italy does not assist these powers in any way and complies with the requirements of these governments.

These terms have been presented by General DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces, duly authorized to that effect; and have been accepted unconditionally by Marshal PIETRO BADOGLIO, Head of the Italian Government representing the Supreme Command of the Italian land, sea and air forces and duly authorized to that effect by the Italian Government.

1. (A) The Italian land, sea and air forces wherever located hereby surrender. Italian participation in the war in all Theaters will cease immediately. There will be no opposition to landings, movements or other operations of the Land, Sea and Air Forces of the United Nations. Accordingly, the Italian Supreme Command will order the immediate cessation of hostilities of any kind against the Forces of the United Nations and will direct the Italian Navy, Military and Air Force authorities in all Theaters to issue forthwith the appropriate instructions to those under their Command.

(B) The Italian Supreme Command will further order all Italian Naval, Military and Air Forces or authorities and personnel to refrain immediately from destruction of or damage to any real or personal property, whether public or private.

2. The Italian Supreme Command will give full information concerning the disposition and condition of all Italian Land, Sea and Air Forces, wherever they are situated and of all such forces of Italy's Allies as are situated in Italian or Italian occupied territory.

3. The Italian Supreme Command will take the necessary measures to secure airfields, port facilities, and all other installations against seizure or attack by any of Italy's Allies. The Italian Supreme Command will take the necessary measures to insure Law and Order, and to use its available armed forces to insure prompt and exact compliance with all the provisions of the present instrument. Subject to such use of Italian troops for the above purposes, as may be sanctioned by the Allied Commander-in-Chief, all other Italian Land, Sea and Air Forces will proceed to and remain in their barracks, camps or ships pending directions from the United Nations as to their future status and disposal. Exceptionally such

¹ As modified by the protocol signed Nov. 9, 1943.

Naval personnel shall proceed to shore establishments as the United Nations may direct.

4. Italian Land, Sea and Air Forces will within the periods to be laid down by the United Nations withdraw from all areas outside Italian territory notified to the Italian Government by the United Nations and proceed to areas to be specified by the United Nations. Such movement of Italian Land, Sea and Air Forces will be carried out in conditions to be laid down by the United Nations and in accordance with the orders to be issued by them. All Italian officials will similarly leave the areas notified except any who may be permitted to remain by the United Nations. Those permitted to remain will comply with the instructions of the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

5. No requisitioning, seizures or other coercive measures shall be effected by Italian Land, Sea and Air Forces or officials in regard to persons or property in the areas notified under Article 4.

6. The demobilization of Italian Land, Sea and Air Forces in excess of such establishments as shall be notified will take place as prescribed by the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

7. Italian warships of all descriptions, auxiliaries and transports will be assembled as directed in ports to be specified by the Allied Commander-in-Chief and will be dealt with as prescribed by the Allied Commander-in-Chief. (NOTE. If at the date of the Armistice the whole of the Italian Fleet has been assembled in Allied ports, this article would run—"Italian warships of all descriptions, auxiliaries, and transports will remain until further notice in the ports where they are at present assembled, and will be dealt with as prescribed by the Allied Commander-in-Chief.")

8. Italian aircraft of all kinds will not leave the ground or water or ships, except as directed by the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

9. Without prejudice to the provisions 14, 15 and 28 (A) and (D) below, all merchant ships, fishing or other craft of whatever flag, all aircraft and inland transport of whatever nationality in Italian or Italian-occupied territory or waters will, pending verification of their identity and status, be prevented from leaving.

10. The Italian Supreme Command will make available all information about naval, military and air devices, installations, and defences, about all transport and inter-communication systems

established by Italy or her allies on Italian territory or in the approaches thereto, about minefields or other obstacles to movement by land, sea or air and such other particulars as the United Nations may require in connection with the use of Italian bases, or with the operations, security, or welfare of the United Nations Land, Sea or Air Forces. Italian forces and equipment will be made available as required by the United Nations for the removal of the above mentioned obstacles.

11. The Italian Government will furnish forthwith lists of quantities of all war material showing the location of the same. Subject to such use as the Allied Commander-in-Chief may make of it, the war material will be placed in store under such control as he may direct. The ultimate disposal of war material will be prescribed by the United Nations.

12. There will be no destruction of nor damage to nor except as authorized or directed by the United Nations any removal of war material, wireless, radio location or meteorological stations, railroad, port or other installations or in general, public or private utilities or property of any kind, wherever situated, and the necessary maintenance and repair will be the responsibility of the Italian authorities.

13. The manufacture, production and construction of war material and its import, export and transit is prohibited, except as directed by the United Nations. The Italian Government will comply with any directions given by the United Nations for the manufacture, production or construction and the import, export or transit of war material.

14. (A) All Italian merchant shipping and fishing and other craft, wherever they may be, and any constructed or completed during the period of the present instrument will be made available in good repair and in seaworthy condition by the competent Italian authorities at such places and for such purposes and periods as the United Nations may prescribe. Transfer to enemy or neutral flags is prohibited. Crews will remain on board pending further instructions regarding their continued employment or dispersal. Any existing options to repurchase or re-acquire or to resume control of Italian or former Italian vessels sold or otherwise transferred or chartered during the war will forthwith be exercised and the above pro-

visions will apply to all such vessels and their crews.

(B) All Italian inland transport and all port equipment will be held at the disposal of the United Nations for such purposes as they may direct.

15. United Nations merchant ships, fishing and other craft in Italian hands wherever they may be (including for this purpose those of any country which has broken off diplomatic relations with Italy) whether or not the title has been transferred as the result of prize court proceedings or otherwise, will be surrendered to the United Nations and will be assembled in ports to be specified by the United Nations for disposal as directed by them. The Italian Government will take all such steps as may be required to secure any necessary transfers of title. Any neutral merchant ship, fishing or other craft under Italian operation or control will be assembled in the same manner pending arrangements for their ultimate disposal. Any necessary repairs to any of the above mentioned vessels will be effected by the Italian Government, if required, at their expense. The Italian Government will take the necessary measures to insure that the vessels and their cargo are not damaged.

16. No radio or telecommunication installations or other forms of intercommunication, ashore or afloat, under Italian control whether belonging to Italy or any nation other than the United Nations will transmit until directions for the control of these installations have been prescribed by the Allied Commander-in-Chief. The Italian authorities will conform to such measures for control and censorship of press and of other publications, of theatrical and cinematograph performances, of broadcasting, and also of all forms of intercommunication as the Allied Commander-in-Chief may direct. The Allied Commander-in-Chief may, at his discretion, take over radio, cable and other communication stations.

17. The warships, auxiliaries, transports and merchant and other vessels and aircraft in the service of the United Nations will have the right freely to use the territorial waters around and the air over Italian territory.

18. The forces of the United Nations will require to occupy certain parts of Italian territory. The territories or areas concerned will from time to time be notified by the United Nations and all Italian Land, Sea and Air Forces will thereupon

withdraw from such territories or areas in accordance with the instructions issued by the Allied Commander-in-Chief. The provisions of this article are without prejudice to those of article 4 above. The Italian Supreme Command will guarantee immediate use and access to the Allies of all airfields and Naval ports in Italy under their control.

19. In the territories or areas referred to in article 18 all Naval, Military and Air installations, power stations, oil refineries, public utility services, all ports and harbors, all transport and all inter-communication installations, facilities and equipment and such other installations or facilities and all such stocks as may be required by the United Nations will be made available in good condition by the competent Italian authorities with the personnel required for working them. The Italian Government will make available such other local resources or services as the United Nations may require.

20. Without prejudice to the provisions of the present instrument the United Nations will exercise all the rights of an occupying power throughout the territories or areas referred to in article 18, the administration of which will be provided for by the issue of proclamations, orders or regulations. Personnel of the Italian administrative, judicial and public services will carry out their functions under the control of the Allied Commander-in-Chief unless otherwise directed.

21. In addition to the rights in respect of occupied Italian territories described in articles 18 to 20,

(A) Members of the Land, Sea or Air Forces and officials of the United Nations will have the right of passage in or over non-occupied Italian territory and will be afforded all the necessary facilities and assistance in performing their functions.

(B) The Italian authorities will make available on non-occupied Italian territory all transport facilities required by the United Nations including free transit for their war material and supplies, and will comply with instructions issued by the Allied Commander-in-Chief regarding the use and control of airfields, ports, shipping, inland transport systems and vehicles, intercommunication systems, power stations and public utility services, oil refineries, stocks and such other fuel

and power supplies and means of producing same, as United Nations may specify, together with connected repair and construction facilities.

22. The Italian Government and people will abstain from all action detrimental to the interests of the United Nations and will carry out promptly and efficiently all orders given by the United Nations.

23. The Italian Government will make available such Italian currency as the United Nations may require. The Italian Government will withdraw and redeem in Italian currency within such time limits and on such terms as the United Nations may specify all holdings in Italian territory of currencies issued by the United Nations during military operations or occupation and will hand over the currencies withdrawn free of cost to the United Nations. The Italian Government will take such measures as may be required by the United Nations for the control of banks and business in Italian territory, for the control of foreign exchange and foreign commercial and financial transactions and for the regulation of trade and production and will comply with any instructions issued by the United Nations regarding these and similar matters.

24. There shall be no financial, commercial or other intercourse with or dealings with or for the benefit of countries at war with any of the United Nations or territories occupied by such countries or any other foreign country except under authorisation of the Allied Commander-in-Chief or designated officials.

25. (A) Relations with countries at war with any of the United Nations, or occupied by any such country, will be broken off. Italian diplomatic, consular and other officials and members of the Italian Land, Sea and Air Forces accredited to or serving on missions with any such country or in any other territory specified by the United Nations will be recalled. Diplomatic and consular officials of such countries will be dealt with as the United Nations may prescribe.

(B) The United Nations reserve the right to require the withdrawal of neutral diplomatic and consular officers from occupied Italian territory and to prescribe and lay down regulations governing the procedure for the methods of communication between the Italian Government and its representatives in neutral countries and regard-

ing communications emanating from or destined for the representatives of neutral countries in Italian territory.

26. Italian subjects will pending further instructions be prevented from leaving Italian territory except as authorised by the Allied Commander-in-Chief and will not in any event take service with any of the countries or in any of the territories referred to in article 25 (A) nor will they proceed to any place for the purpose of undertaking work for any such country. Those at present so serving or working will be recalled as directed by the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

27. The Military, Naval and Air personnel and material and the merchant shipping, fishing and other craft and the aircraft, vehicles and other transport equipment of any country against which any of the United Nations is carrying on hostilities or which is occupied by any such country, remain liable to attack or seizure wherever found in or over Italian territory or waters.

28. (A) The warships, auxiliaries and transports of any such country or occupied country referred to in article 27 in Italian or Italian-occupied ports and waters and the aircraft, vehicles and other transport equipment of such countries in or over Italian or Italian-occupied territory will, pending further instructions, be prevented from leaving.

(B) The Military, Naval and Air personnel and the civilian nationals of any such country or occupied country in Italian or Italian-occupied territory will be prevented from leaving and will be interned pending further instructions.

(C) All property in Italian territory belonging to any such country or occupied country or its nationals will be impounded and kept in custody pending further instructions.

(D) The Italian Government will comply with any instructions given by the Allied Commander-in-Chief concerning the internment, custody or subsequent disposal, utilisation or employment of any of the above mentioned persons, vessels, aircraft, material or property.

29. Benito Mussolini, his chief Fascist associates, and all persons suspected of having committed war crimes or analogous offences whose names appear on lists to be communicated by the United Nations and who now or in the future are on territory controlled by the Allied Military

Command or by the Italian Government, will forthwith be apprehended and surrendered into the hands of the United Nations. Any instructions given by the United Nations to this purpose will be complied with.

30. All Fascist organisations, including all branches of the Fascist Militia (MVSN), the Secret Police (OVRA), all Fascist youth organisations will insofar as this is not already accomplished be disbanded in accordance with the directions of the Allied Commander-in-Chief. The Italian Government will comply with all such further directions as the United Nations may give for abolition of Fascist institutions, the dismissal and internment of Fascist personnel, the control of Fascist funds, the suppression of Fascist ideology and teaching.

31. All Italian laws involving discrimination on grounds of race, color, creed or political opinions will insofar as this is not already accomplished be rescinded, and persons detained on such grounds will, as directed by the United Nations, be released and relieved from all legal disabilities to which they have been subjected. The Italian Government will comply with all such further directions as the Allied Commander-in-Chief may give for repeal of Fascist legislation and removal of any disabilities or prohibitions resulting therefrom.

32. (A) Prisoners of war belonging to the forces of or specified by the United Nations and any Nationals of the United Nations, including Abyssinian subjects, confined, interned, or otherwise under restraint in Italian or Italian-occupied territory will not be removed and will forthwith be handed over to representatives of the United Nations or otherwise dealt with as the United Nations may direct. Any removal during the period between the presentation and the signature of the present instrument will be regarded as a breach of its terms.

(B) Persons of whatever nationality who have been placed under restriction, detention or sentence (including sentences in absentia) on account of their dealings or sympathies with the United Nations will be released under the direction of the United Nations and relieved from all legal disabilities to which they have subjected.

(C) The Italian Government will take such steps as the United Nations may direct to safeguard

the persons of foreign nationals and property of foreign nationals and property of foreign states and nationals.

33. (A) The Italian Government will comply with such directions as the United Nations may prescribe regarding restitution, deliveries, services or payments by way of reparation and payment of the costs of occupation during the period of the present instrument.

(B) The Italian Government will give to the Allied Commander-in-Chief such information as may be prescribed regarding the assets, whether inside or outside Italian territory, of the Italian state, the Bank of Italy, any Italian state or semi-state institutions or Fascist organisations or residents in Italian territory and will not dispose or allow the disposal, outside Italian territory of any such assets except with the permission of the United Nations.

34. The Italian Government will carry out during the period of the present instrument such measures of disarmament, demobilisation and demilitarisation as may be prescribed by the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

35. The Italian Government will supply all information and provide all documents required by the United Nations. There shall be no destruction or concealment of archives, records, plans or any other documents or information.

36. The Italian Government will take and enforce such legislative and other measures as may be necessary for the execution of the present instrument. Italian military and civil authorities will comply with any instructions issued by the Allied Commander-in-Chief for the same purpose.

37. There will be appointed a Control Commission representative of the United Nations charged with regulating and executing this instrument under the orders and general directions of the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

38. (A) The term "United Nations" in the present instrument includes the Allied Commander-in-Chief, the Control Commission and any other authority which the United Nations may designate.

(B) The term "Allied Commander-in-Chief" in the present instrument includes the Control Commission and such other officers and representatives as the Commander-in-Chief may designate.

39. Reference to Italian Land, Sea and Air Forces in the present instrument shall be deemed

to include Fascist Militia and all such other military or para-military units, formations or bodies as the Allied Commander-in-Chief may prescribe.

40. The term "War Material" in the present instrument denotes all material specified in such lists or definitions as may from time to time be issued by the Control Commission.

41. The term "Italian Territory" includes all Italian colonies and dependencies and shall for the purposes of the present instrument (but without prejudice to the question of sovereignty) be deemed to include Albania. Provided however that except in such cases and to such extent as the United Nations may direct the provisions of the present instrument shall not apply in or affect the administration of any Italian colony or dependency already occupied by the United Nations or the rights or powers therein possessed or exercised by them.

42. The Italian Government will send a delegation to the Headquarters of the Control Commission to represent Italian interests and to transmit the orders of the Control Commission to the competent Italian authorities.

43. The present instrument shall enter into force at once. It will remain in operation until superseded by any other arrangements or until the voting into force of the peace treaty with Italy.

44. The present instrument may be denounced by the United Nations with immediate effect if Italian obligations thereunder are not fulfilled or, as an alternative, the United Nations may penalize contravention of it by measures appropriate to the circumstances such as the extension of the areas of military occupation or air or other punitive action.

The present instrument is drawn up in English and Italian, the English text being authentic, and in case of any dispute regarding its interpretation, the decision of the Control Commission will prevail.

Signed at Malta on the 29 day of September, 1943.

Marshal PIETRO BADOGLIO	DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
<i>Head of the Italian</i>	<i>General, United States Army</i>
<i>Government</i>	<i>Commander-in-Chief,</i>
	<i>Allied Force.</i>

Letter From General Eisenhower to Marshal Badoglio on Occasion of Signing Armistice Document

29TH SEPTEMBER, 1943.

MY DEAR MARSHAL BADOGGIO,

The terms of the armistice to which we have just appended our signatures are supplementary to the short military armistice signed by your representative and mine on September 3rd, 1943. They are based upon the situation obtaining prior to the cessation of hostilities. Developments since that time have altered considerably the status of Italy, which has become in effect a co-operator with the United Nations.

It is fully recognized by the Governments on whose behalf I am acting that these terms are in some respects superseded by subsequent events and that several of the clauses have become obsolescent or have already been put into execution. We also recognize that it is not at this time in the power of the Italian Government to carry out certain of the terms. Failure to do so because of existing con-

ditions will not be regarded as a breach of good faith on the part of Italy. However, this document represents the requirements with which the Italian Government can be expected to comply when in a position to do so.

It is to be understood that the terms both of this document and of the short military armistice of September 3rd may be modified from time to time if military necessity or the extent of co-operation by the Italian Government indicates this as desirable.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
General, United States Army
Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces.

His Excellency
Marshal PIETRO BADOGGIO,
Head of the Italian Government.

Memorandum of Agreement on Employment and Disposition of Italian Fleet and Mercantile Marine

OFFICE OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

23rd September 1943.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT ON THE EMPLOYMENT AND DISPOSITION OF THE ITALIAN FLEET AND MERCANTILE MARINE BETWEEN THE ALLIED NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MEDITERRANEAN, ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND THE ITALIAN MINISTER OF MARINE

The armistice having been signed between the Head of the Italian Government and the Allied Commander-in-Chief under which all Italian warships and the Italian Mercantile Marine were placed unconditionally at the disposal of the United Nations, and H.M. The King of Italy and the Italian Government having since expressed the wish that the Fleet and the Italian Mercantile Marine should be employed in the Allied effort to assist in the prosecution of the war against the Axis powers, the following principles are established on which the Italian Navy and Mercantile Marine will be disposed.

- (A) Such ships as can be employed to assist actively in the Allied effort will be kept in commission and will be used under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, as may be arranged between the Allied Commander-in-Chief and the Italian Government.
- (B) Ships which cannot be so employed will be reduced to a care and maintenance basis and be placed in designated ports, measures of disarmament being undertaken as may be necessary.
- (C) The Government of Italy will declare the names and whereabouts of
 - (i) Warships
 - (ii) Merchant ships
 now in their possession which previously belonged to any of the United Nations. These vessels are to be returned forthwith as may be directed by the Allied Commander-in-Chief. This will be without prejudice to negotiations between the Gov-

ernments which may subsequently be made in connection with replacing losses of ships of the United Nations caused by Italian action.

- (D) The Allied Naval Commander-in-Chief will act as the agent of the Allied Commander-in-Chief in all matters concerning the employment of the Italian Fleet or Merchant Navy, their disposition and related matters.
- (E) It should be clearly understood that the extent to which the terms of the armistice are modified to allow of the arrangements outlined above and which follow, are dependent upon the extent and effectiveness of Italian cooperation.

2. *Method of operation.* The Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean will place at the disposal of the Italian Ministry of Marine a high ranking Naval officer with the appropriate staff who will be responsible to the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, for all matters in connection with the operation of the Italian fleet, and be the medium through which dealings will be carried out in connection with the Italian Mercantile Marine. The Flag Officer acting for these duties (Flag Officer, Liaison) will keep the Italian Ministry of Marine informed of the requirements of the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, and will act in close cooperation as regards issue of all orders to the Italian Fleet.

3. *Proposed disposition of the Italian Fleet.*

- (a) All battleships will be placed on a care and maintenance basis in ports to be designated and will have such measures of disarmament applied as may be directed. These measures of disarmament will be such that the ships can be brought into operation again if it so seems desirable. Each ship will have on board a proportion of Italian Naval personnel to keep the ships in proper condition and the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, will have the right of inspection at any time.
- (b) *Cruisers.* Such cruisers as can be of immediate assistance will be kept in com-

mission. At present it is visualized that one squadron of four cruisers will suffice and the remainder will be kept in care and maintenance as for the battle-ships but at a rather greater degree of readiness to be brought into service if required.

- (c) *Destroyers and Torpedo Boats.* It is proposed to keep these in commission and to use them on escort and similar duties as may be requisite. It is proposed that they should be divided into escort groups working as units and that they should be based on Italian ports.
- (d) *Small Craft.* M.A.S., minesweepers, auxiliaries and similar small craft will be employed to the full, detailed arrangements being made with the Flag Officer (Liaison) by the Italian Ministry of Marine for their best employment.
- (e) *Submarines.* In the first instance submarines will be immobilized in ports to be designated and at a later date these may be brought into service as may be required to assist the Allied effort.

4. *Status of Italian Navy.* Under this modification of the armistice terms, all the Italian ships will continue to fly their flag. A large proportion of the Italian Navy will thus remain in active commission operating their own ships and fighting alongside the forces of the United Nations against the Axis powers.

The requisite Liaison officers will be supplied to facilitate the working of the Italian ships in co-operation with Allied forces. A small Italian liaison mission will be attached to the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, to deal with matters affecting the Italian fleet.

5. *Mercantile Marine.* It is the intention that the Italian Mercantile Marine should operate under the same conditions as the merchant ships of the Allied Nations. That is to say, all mercantile shipping of the United Nations is formed into a pool which is employed as may be considered necessary for the benefit of all the United Nations. In this will naturally be included the requirements for the supply and maintenance of Italy. The system will be analagous to that used in North Africa, where the North Africa Shipping Board controls all United States, British and French

shipping under certain agreements which will have to be arranged in detail in so far as Italian ships are concerned. While it may be expected that a proportion of Italian ships will be working within the Mediterranean and to and from Italian ports, it must be appreciated that this will not always necessarily be the case and ships flying the Italian flag may be expected to be used elsewhere as is done with the merchant ships of all the United Nations. Italian ships employed as outlined in this paragraph will fly the Italian flag and will be manned by crews provided by the Italian Ministry of Marine.

Amendment to Agreement Respecting Employment of Italian Navy

AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MEDITERRANEAN, ALLIED FORCES AND THE ROYAL ITALIAN MINISTER OF MARINE WITH RESPECT TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE ITALIAN NAVY.

The aforementioned agreement is amended as follows:

The following phrase to be added to the Preamble:

"It is understood and agreed that the provisions of this agreement as to immediate employment and disposition of Italian warships and merchant ships do not affect the right of United Nations to make such other dispositions of any or all Italian ships as they may think fit. Their decisions in this respect will be notified to the Italian Government from time to time."

Final sentence of last paragraph to be amended to read:

"will be manned so far as possible by crews provided by Italian Ministry of Marine and will fly the Italian flag."

The present instrument is drawn up in English and Italian, the English text being authentic, and in case of any dispute regarding its interpretation the decision of the Control Commission will prevail.

Signed on the 17th November 1943 at BRINDISI.
For the Naval Commander-in-Chief
Mediterranean, Allied Forces.

R. MCGREGOR
Rear Admiral,
Flag Officer Liaison, Italy.

AMM. R DE COURTEN
Ministro della Marina

Statement of Admiral De Courten

Translation

By order of His Excellency, Marshal Badoglio, Chief of the Government, I have signed the clauses added to the Preamble and to the last paragraph of the Cunningham-de Courten Agreement, which were requested by the Allied Governments as conditions of the signature of the amendments to the Armistice.

In signing, I request that note be taken of the following statement:

"I believe it my duty to make clear that the request for insertion of these clauses, put forth less than two months after the meeting with Sir Andrew Cunningham, then Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Mediterranean Fleet, alters the spirit of the agreement concluded between Admiral Cunningham and me. The clauses of this Agreement had been put forward in accordance with the Armistice, by Admiral Cunningham himself, who

invited me to examine them and make known to them my observations and comments. In as much as there was complete agreement in regard to the text presented by the Allies, and as the Agreement has up to now been carried out in the widest and most complete manner without opposition either in letter or spirit, I did not and do not have any reason to believe it should be modified and completed by a subsequent safeguarding clause. This clause seems to be at odds with the active collaboration given up to now by the Italian Navy and with the visible demonstration of the loyalty with which the Italian Fleet is contributing to the utmost to the conduct of the war against the common enemy in the spirit of existing co-belligerency".

BRINDISI, 17 November 1943.

Admiral DE COURTEN

Minister of the Navy

Aide-Mémoire of February 24, 1945 to the Italian Government From President, Allied Commission

In accordance with the declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, the Allied Governments propose to relax the control of the Italian Government under the armistice in the matter of day-to-day administration and only to exercise such control when Allied military interests require.

2. The Political Section of the Allied Commission is being abolished as of the 1st March, 1945. The Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs will deal with the Chief Commissioner on matters of major policy, and on matters of minor policy and routine business it will address itself to whatever section (economic or civil affairs) of the commission may be appropriate to the subject involved. Matters involving the travel of diplomatic and other public officials will hereafter be dealt with on behalf of the commission by the office of the Executive Commissioner.

3. The Italian Government will continue, as at present, to have direct relations with foreign diplomatic representatives accredited to the Quirinal. The Allied Commission should be kept generally informed by the Italian Government of any nego-

tiations in which they engage with other Governments. Facilities for the use of secret bags will be granted to the Italian Government for use in correspondence with their diplomatic representatives abroad. Undeposited cypher facilities cannot be allowed for the present.

In so far as these negotiations have to do with economic and financial matters, the Economic Section and its Finance Sub-Commission should be kept informed of their progress.

It would be convenient if the Italian Government would furnish a periodic summary of all negotiations completed or pending with other Governments.

4. The Allied Commission will limit its dealings with respect to territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government to consultation with and advice to the Ministers of the Italian Government.

5. The advisory functions of the Sub-Commissions of Education, Monuments and Fine Arts, Local Government, Legal and Labour in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government will be performed only when requested by the Italian Government.

6. It will no longer be necessary for the Italian

Government to obtain the approval of the Allied Commission for decrees and other legislation enacted by the Italian Government in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

Nevertheless the Allied Commission should be informed of proposed decrees some time before their enactment, in order to enable the Chief Commissioner to consult with the Italian Government as to their application to territory under the jurisdiction of Allied Military Government (A.M.G.), and to lay plans for their effective implementation in such territory when appropriate.

7. It will no longer be necessary for the Italian Government to obtain approval of the Allied Commission for Italian appointments, whether to national or local offices, in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government except with regard to the attached list of positions having military significance. The Italian Government will have the right to alter appointments made previously by A.M.G. authorities.

8. The Allied Commission officers stationed in the field in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government will be withdrawn. As a first step it is intended to abolish by the 1st April, 1945, the Regional Offices of the Allied Commission for Sicilia, Sardegna, Southern and Lazio-Umbria Regions. Representatives of the Allied Commission will, however, be sent into territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government when necessary, and certain specialist officers with economic functions will remain in such territory for a limited period.

9. It is the desire of the Allies to encourage free trade in knowledge and learning with the Italian people. Arrangements will be facilitated for the flow between Italy and the United Nations of books and other publications of a scientific, political, philosophical and artistic nature, and for the movement of scholars, artists and professional men between Italy and the United Nations.

10. The Allies welcome the decision to hold local elections in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government as soon as may be.

11. The Allied nations desire to make concessions with regard to Italian prisoners of war now or hereafter held in Italy, other than those captured since the armistice was signed. Provided that arrangements can be made for the services of such persons to continue to be made available on terms satisfactory to the Supreme Allied Com-

mander, their status as prisoners of war will be terminated.

12. It is essential that the Italian Government formulate and implement appropriate economic controls and take all other steps possible both in order to ensure that maximum production and effective and equitable distribution and control of consumption of local resources possible under existing conditions be secured and as a prerequisite to increased economic assistance.

13. In the joint programme of essential Italian imports, now being prepared by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction and the Economic Section of this commission, there will be some supplies for which the combined United States - United Kingdom military authorities will assume responsibility for procurement (Category "A") and other supplies for which they will not assume responsibility (Category "B"). A definition of the supplies which fall into Category "A" follows:—

- (a) Those quantities of agreed essential supplies necessary to prevent disease and unrest prejudicial to military operations, such as food, fuel, clothing, medical and sanitary supplies.
- (b) Those supplies, the importation of which will reduce military requirements for the import of essential civilian supplies for the purposes referred to in this paragraph, such as fertiliser, raw materials, machinery and equipment.
- (c) Those materials essential for the rehabilitation of such of the Italian communication facilities, power systems and transportation facilities as will directly further the Allied military effort.

14. The programme for which the military authorities assume responsibility will be maintained for the duration of combined (United States - United Kingdom) operations in Italy. For this period, and within the limits defined in paragraph 13, Italy will be treated as a whole. The date of the termination of military responsibility will be fixed by the Allied Nations.

15. In addition to the programme of supplies for which the military assume responsibility for procurement (Category "A") the Allied Commission will assist the Italian Government in the preparation of programmes of supplies designed to rehabilitate Italian industry. Such pro-

grammes, referred to as Category "B," will be handled under procedures already notified. The purchasing of supplies in Category "B" programmes will be undertaken immediately without reference to the present difficult shipping position in order that the supplies so purchased may be called forward as and when shipping space becomes available.

16. The Allies desire that industrial rehabilitation in Italy be carried out by the Italian Government to the fullest extent permitted by Italian resources and such supplies as it may be possible to import under the terms of paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 above, and subject to the limitation in paragraph 19 below. The sole exception to this principle is to be made in the case of industries involving the production or repair of munitions or other implements of war, which will be rehabilitated only to the extent required by the Supreme Allied Commander in the discharge of his military mission, and to the extent necessary to further the Allied military effort in other theatres. The priority order in which Italian industry will be rehabilitated (after the rehabilitation of industries essential for Allied Military purposes) will be determined by the Italian Government, with the assistance and advice of the Allied Commission.

17. The prime responsibility for the control of inflation in Italy, including the imposition and administration of the appropriate financial controls and economic controls, and appropriate utilisation of supplies, rests with the Italian Government. In this connexion, as in others, the Allied Commission stands ready to advise and assist.

18. The extent to which exports are to be stimulated and the development of machinery to handle export trade are for determination by the Italian Government. For the time being, the Italian export programme will necessarily be limited by certain shipping, military, financial and supply factors. The applicability of these factors to individual programmes will be worked out between the Italian Government and the Economic Section of the Allied Commission along the lines already discussed by the Economic Section with the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction.

19. Nothing contained in the above should be taken as constituting a commitment by the Allied Nations with respect to shipping. Any supplies

to be imported into Italy must be transported within such shipping as may be allocated from time to time by the Allied Nations.

HAROLD MACMILLAN.

24th February, 1945.

List of Italian Government appointments requiring prior approval by the Allied Commission.

Minister of War.

Minister of Marine.

Minister of Air.

Any other Minister of Armed Forces who may be created.

Under-Secretary for Telecommunications.

Director of Railroads.

Director-General of Pubblica Sicurezza.

Commanding General, CC. RR.

Chief of Staff, CC. RR.

Commanding General, GG. FF.

Appointments in the Army, Navy and Air Force in accordance with current practice.

Commentary on the Additional Conditions of the Armistice With Italy

The extent to which certain articles of the agreement have been implemented or modified is indicated in the following comment. The remaining articles, on which no comment is given, have either been superseded by events and are therefore dormant, or are still in force.

Articles 1 to 5 were complied with.

Articles 6 to 12: With the cooperation of the Italian Government, the Italian armed forces have been used to the maximum useful extent in the service of the United Nations and have contributed materially towards the liberation of Italy and final victory. The Italian Navy has operated with Allied warships in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, and since the cessation of hostilities has largely been employed in the Italian interest in minesweeping and the transport of displaced persons.

The Army fought alongside Allied formations during the campaign in Italy and the Air Force took its place with the Allied Air Forces.

Article 14: While Italian merchant ships have been employed in the general interests of the United Nations they have been primarily employed in the Italian interest. Italian inland transport and ports have now been largely returned to Italian administration except insofar as redeployment and maintenance of Allied Forces has had to be effected.

Article 15: The provisions of this clause, as regards small vessels and craft, have not been fully satisfied owing to the difficulty of locating and identifying the vessels and craft concerned.

Article 16: Control of radio has been returned to the Italian Government. All military and rehabilitated civilian telecommunications are being handed over to the Italians as military requirements decrease. Internal censorship has been abolished in the areas under Italian Government control.

Article 18: The second sentence of this clause has never been invoked, except in two frontier areas, i.e. on the Franco-Italian frontier and in Venezia Giulia.

Article 19: Care has been taken to conserve wherever possible Italian resources for the use of the civil economy and to utilize local goods and services only when military necessity demanded. The Allied Forces Local Resources Board, on the Committees of which Italian representatives have sat, was established as the allocation agency.

While the legal rights of the Allied Forces under this article have not been modified, in practice it has been administered with as much regard as possible for Italian needs.

With the redeployment of Allied troops from Italy, the utilization of local resources and facilities is diminishing rapidly. In addition, large quantities of food, coal, clothing and other commodities have been imported into Italy by the United Nations largely in United Nations ships to supplement local resources and to alleviate distress.

Article 20: Allied Military Government was rigorously enforced in combat zones for obvious operational reasons. This was progressively relaxed as the battle moved forward until territories were handed over wholly to Italian administration.

Article 21: As Allied Forces are redeployed, facilities are progressively being handed back to Italian control.

Article 22: With the declaration of war upon the Germans by the Italian Government in October 1943, and the cooperation and loyalty of the Italian people to the Allied cause, there has never been any necessity to invoke this article.

Article 23: The Italian Government has been informed that the Allied Commission will no longer intervene in Italian internal financial affairs (except in cases of Allied military necessity) and that, with certain exceptions in Italy's own interest, the

Italian Government need no longer obtain the approval of the Allied Commission prior to the execution of external financial transactions. The Italian Government is now free to fix or negotiate exchange rates for the lira without prior consultation with the Allied Commission.

Article 24: Private export trade may now be resumed and all types of commercial and financial correspondence may now go forward from Italy to the non-enemy world, subject to the Italian Government putting into force certain trade control measures similar to those employed by the United Nations against enemy interests.

Article 26: This article is no longer enforced, and provided an individual has the necessary civil documents, such as passport, visas, et cetera, there is nothing to prevent him leaving Italian territory, subject of course to the immigration laws and regulations of the countries of intended destination.

Articles 30 and 31: The Italian Government has of its own volition done all that would have been required.

Article 32: This article has been complied with and is, in the case of Clauses A and B, no longer applicable. As regards Clause C the Italian Government has cooperated loyally in carrying out such instructions as have been given concerning the preservation and administration of United Nations property in Italy, previously sequestered by the Italian Government.

Article 33: The part of Clause B that deals with the disposal of foreign assets has been modified in favor of the Italian Government (see under Article 23).

Articles 36 and 37: The execution of these articles has been modified by the MacMillan aide memoire of February 24, 1945.

Article 41: In practice the Armistice conditions have not been applied to Albania or to any former Italian territories overseas.

With respect to the Cunningham - De Courten Agreement, the following general comments show the extent to which certain articles have been implemented or modified.

1. As explained in the document this agreement was produced in modification of the Armistice terms so that the Italian Fleet and merchant marine could assist in the prosecution of the war against the Axis powers.

2. The additions to the agreement were inserted at the Allied request after the original agreement had been concluded and were accepted on the Italian side in view of an amelioration of certain articles in the original terms of the Armistice. Signature was accompanied by the formal statement by Admiral de Courten printed above.

3. The provisions of this agreement have been carried out and those provisions that remain operative with the cessation of hostilities and change of circumstances are still being carried out. Furthermore, many Italian warships are undertaking

work of direct benefit to the Italians themselves, for example, transport of displaced persons.

4. While the employment of Italian ships has been of use to the United Nations it is pointed out that considerable United Nations resources have been expended in Italy and elsewhere to help the Italian Government in keeping the Italian ships running and their crews fed and clothed.

5. In addition to the use of Italian mercantile shipping under this agreement a number of the smaller Italian merchant ships has been returned to the control of the Italian authorities.

Exchange of Correspondence Concerning Italian Peace Treaty

[Released to the press November 7]

There follows an exchange of correspondence between President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes and the Italian President of the Council of Ministers and Italian Minister concerning the Italian peace treaty:

From the President of the Italian Council of Ministers to President Truman:

ROME, AUGUST 22ND, 1945.

MISTER PRESIDENT,

A short stay in Rome of Ambassador Tarchiani and his return to Washington afford me the opportunity of addressing you this letter and of placing myself in direct contact with you, an earnest wish of mine for a long time.

Ambassador Tarchiani has expounded to me verbally and at length the friendly attitude shown towards Italy by the Government of the United States of America and has stressed the constant, cordial and personal support which the Italian cause has always found in their President.

I therefore wish to express to you, in the very first place, the deepest gratitude of the Italian Government and people for the generous assistance afforded us on every occasion and for the cordial support which, in the extremely difficult times we have undergone and we are still undergoing, touches us more than I can say.

It is an established fact that a deep feeling of confidence, of respect and friendship has arisen in Italy towards the United States, shared alike by all social classes; I consider this feeling as one of

the most promising and positive results of the tormented period we have lived in, inasmuch as it re-establishes between our two countries, better than any diplomatic agreement, a really sound basis on which it is possible and necessary to build a close, confident and friendly collaboration.

This hour in which I write to you is decisive for us. In a few days our fate will be sealed in London. You may easily realize, Mister President, our anxiety and our concern.

It would be needless for me to recall the circumstances with which you are so well acquainted and which, on your initiative, have been clearly set forth in the Potsdam declaration, considered by us as the ideal premise of the future settlement of our problems. In other words I do not wish to emphasize again our bitter sacrifices, our devastated cities, our ruined economy, the destructions brought about by the war, the sufferings of our people, the good will with which we have fought on your side for nearly two years, our firm determination to rebuild a democratic, honest and pacified Italy.

I feel bound however to underline with the absolute frankness which the gravity of the times fully justifies that the drawbacks of an unjust peace would by far offset the questionable gains deriving to some Countries from the acquisition of strips of Italian or colonial territory which might be taken away from us.

An unjust peace would exert, in fact, the most unfavourable influence on that healthy and ordered democratic development of 45 million Italians which we have laboriously undertaken and

are firmly resolved to achieve despite all difficulties: it would hinder the task of our and indeed of any Government; it would sow new seeds of mistrust and depression in the soul of our people; it would give rise to a feeling of diffidence towards the Western Powers, in whose declared ideals of equity and justice we Italians of the resistance movement have always believed and in the name of which we have fought and suffered with unshakable faith.

It is for this, Mister President, that I turn to you in this decisive hour.

We do not ask for anything which is not just or equitable nor want anything which cannot be legitimately given us or that has been illegitimately taken from others.

Ambassador Tarchiani will summarily advise you, in the course of the interview which you have been so kind as to grant him, and will advise more in detail your Secretary of State of what in our opinion we believe to be a just peace, a peace which does not humiliate us, a peace which would allow a Country of ancient civilisation to take up again with human dignity her place in a pacified world.

I only wish to express to you, Mister President, my firm belief that in this grave hour you will not fail to assist us with the full weight of your authority.

Believe me, Mister President, with the highest consideration

very sincerely yours

FERRUCCIO PARRI

From President Truman to the President of the Italian Council of Ministers:

SEPTEMBER 20, 1945

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,

I was glad to have your communication of August 22, 1945, sent to me by means of Ambassador Tarchiani, and also your telegram of August 20, 1945.

The anxiety and concern of the Italian Government and people at this time are indeed understandable. All of us are deeply concerned that the first of the peace treaties to be concluded in Europe set a high standard for realistic, fair, and wise dealing with Europe's complex post-war problems. The United States Delegation, for its part, does not approach the problems facing the Council of Foreign Ministers in London in any narrow spirit of reward and punishment. Its criterion is a simple one: what will best promote the laying of a firm

foundation for an enduring peace among free peoples and best serve the interests of the United States, of Europe, and of the world.

The task before us is not easy, nor can every solution be perfect. Yet I am confident that with determination and goodwill we shall achieve a peace which will enable Italy to rebuild her political and economic structure and assume that place in the community of nations which the qualities of her people warrant and our common interests require.

I am, Mr. President,

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY TRUMAN

From Italian Foreign Minister de Gasperi to the Secretary of State:

ROME, AUGUST 22ND, 1945

MY DEAR SECRETARY OF STATE,

Although I have not yet had the honor of making your personal acquaintance I take the liberty of addressing you with this letter, on the eve of the London Conference. Representing as I do a Country to which the United States have given throughout the period of cobelligerency so much evidence of human solidarity, and being entrusted with the leadership of a political party, forcibly suppressed because it stood for freedom against dictatorship and which, restored through the Allied victory, fully shares the ideals of American democracy, namely the dignity of the human person, tolerance and equality, social justice and government of the people founded on public order and observance of the Law, I feel I can address you, my dear Secretary of State, in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

The fascist dictatorship, together with nazism, has been responsible for grievous wrongs. As soon as the Italian people were in a position to do so, they did their utmost to redress them and now, in their sense of justice, they do not intend to evade obligations laid upon them by international law and morals.

However the most substantial reparation Italy can offer consists in her contribution to the building up of a better world through her labor and culture. Although Italy has scattered all over the world so many of her sons in a peaceful competition for progress, and America has welcome so many of them in a brotherly spirit, her population is still tightly concentrated within a small peninsula, impoverished by a long tyranny and exhausted by war. Nevertheless the natural qual-

ities of industriousness and frugality, the age-long tradition of Christian morality and ancient Law, may yet make of the Italian people a sound and secure span for western civilization, the preservation of which was the fundamental concern of the great American statesmen—Wilson as well as Roosevelt—when they took the grave decision of entering into war.

It is for the cause of this civilization that we ask you now to be allowed to go on fighting with the instruments of peace, just as with your help we have fought with the weapons of war.

At Potsdam, America has already shown her understanding that this is only possible if peace will restore to the Italian people the dignity of the Free and the certainty that no condition essential to their development will be denied or impaired.

You certainly will have every opportunity, my dear Secretary of State, to acquaint yourself with the conditions that the Italian people's conscience deems essential and with the objective and subjective reasons that cause them to be so considered. However you will allow me to refer briefly and in the order of their importance to the principal among them.

EASTERN FRONTIER WITH YUGOSLAVIA

We willingly admit that, from an ethnical and economical viewpoint, Yugoslavia is entitled to some rectification of the present frontier, although it was freely agreed upon between the two Countries, at Rapallo in 1920. We believe that the line suggested by President Wilson, may be taken as the basis for such an adjustment. This line would mean to Italy the painful loss of two Italian cities, Fiume and Zara, and of nearly 80,000 Italians, while it would re-unite with Yugoslavia over 100,000 Slavs. We feel however bound to ask that account be duly taken of the necessity of safeguarding the autonomy of the cities of Fiume and Zara, by the establishment of special Statutes. As to the remaining territories, since a clear-cut ethnical borderline cannot possibly be drawn, the Italian Government are ready to stipulate with Yugoslavia, under the auspices of the United Nations—or in any case to accept—a mutual obligation for the granting of cultural guarantees and local autonomies to the minorities.

The Italian Government are fully alive to the importance of the harbor of Trieste for the bordering Countries and they are ready to co-operate

in order to reach an arrangement which would guarantee both to the harbor and to its railway connections their particular functions. The Italian people intimately feel that a forcible transfer of population entails extreme suffering: however, they will not oppose an examination of this possibility, if and when requested by Yugoslavia.

Italy feels that co-operation is necessary with that Country in the field of economic relations and peaceful commercial trade: for this reason she will be all the more willing to accept the demilitarization of Pola, if requested, provided that the same measure be carried into effect for the naval base of Cattaro and on condition that the full independence of Albania constitute a further element of security and equilibrium in the Adriatic.

NORTHERN FRONTIER OF THE BRENNER PASS

The situation in the upper Adige region has undergone considerable changes since 1919. Italy has built in the district huge electric power-plants: those in the provinces of Bolzano and Trento represent 13% of the whole national output. The potential hydroelectric power existing in this region is the only reserve left to Northern Italy for the development of the Po Valley industries and the national system of railway communications. Italy has developed, mainly in Bolzano, chemical and mechanical industries with thousands of Italian workers.

An intense national-socialist feeling penetrated the German-speaking population before and during the war so that the region gave a conspicuous contribution of volunteers to the Nazi S.S. It is not true that this circumstance was brought about by a reaction against fascism; on the contrary the campaign in favor of the options, which took place after 1939, was conducted by Hitler's agents in the name of the Third Reich, and the most heated nationalists adhered to it, whereas many farmers and former Austrian nobles, as the Minister Toggengburg—to quote one outstanding example—declared themselves for Italy. The result of the options was due to an intensive Nazi propaganda. The creation, to-day of a German "enclave" on the Italian side of the Brenner pass would be equivalent to establishing a cradle of future German nationalism, pioneered by those S.S. bands which are still roaming on the Alpine slopes.

Between 1919 and 1922, democratic Italy assured the German-speaking inhabitants cultural equality and representation in Parliament. Ne-

gotiations were also in progress with a view to establishing local autonomies in the whole of the Tridentine Venetia. The fascist dictatorship upset the local situation; but now the Italian democratic Government, in agreement with the A.M.G., has already taken proper measures with regard to German schools and a plan for local autonomies is being completed. The plan will be similar to the one already approved for the Aosta Valley and will be a sound bulwark for every legitimate freedom.

It has been said that the conservative element in Austria would be strengthened by adding to that Country about 200,000 Southern Tyrolese. But, as a former deputy to the Viennese Parliament, I am deeply convinced that either it will be possible to set up a large and economically sound Danubian State, in which case the annexation of a few Tyrolese will be superfluous, or else a small and anemic Austria could only subsist as the protectorate of a great Power closely interested in the Danubian Basin.

Should the Italian and "Ladin" minorities of the Bolzano province and the economic interest of the whole of Italy be sacrificed to this uncertain future? And, moreover, does this precarious outlook warrant the doors of the Brenner Pass to be left wide open to a new German "Drang nach Süden"?

I venture to believe, my dear Secretary of State, that the above stated reasons for the preservation of the Brenner frontier will not be considered either narrow or selfish.

WESTERN FRONTIER WITH FRANCE

No difficulties should arise. So as to dispel all possible suspicions on the part of France, we signed an agreement on February 28th, 1945 which, at the price of a great sacrifice for us, resigns every Italian claim on Tunis and every form of protection over those Italian laborers, workmen and professional men who through their activity have so considerably contributed to the economic development of Tunisia. On that occasion the French Government stated that they did not intend advancing any other claims than those relating to the Fezzan: now, however, they ask for adjustments of the western frontier. Even in this issue we have no intention of maintaining an uncompromising attitude.

Besides possible measures of demilitarization, we are willing to accept adjustments in the Vesubia

and Tinea areas ("hunting grounds"), but the claim to Tenda and Briga Marittima appear, to Italian public opinion, to be wholly unwarranted.

Direct and friendly negotiations between the two Countries in order to reach an equitable and rapid solution of these issues, may be preferable to any other method.

AEGEAN ISLANDS

For public works, agricultural reclamation, industries and artisan activities, artistic and cultural development in the Aegean Islands (Dodecanese), Italy has spent millions over millions since 1912. The Italian people would willingly see them entrusted to Greece as a compensation and as a token of friendship between the two Mediterranean Countries.

However, the Italian living in Rhodes—whose activity has been intimately connected with the economic life of the island for many years—should be afforded, through equitable guarantees, the possibility of carrying on their work.

COLONIES

Before Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia, democratic Italy never considered colonies as a tool for imperialism, but rather as a means for absorbing Italy's surplus manpower. Present democratic Italy considers them in this same light. No incompatibility, therefore, appears to exist on principle between the interests of Italian labor and the administrative method of a trusteeship. In practice, however, such a collective method hardly corresponds to the peculiar necessities of the Italian colonies, owing to the difference between the Italian colonial conception and praxis founded on emigration, and the Anglosaxon system mainly based on raw materials and markets.

As regards the four Libyan provinces and the single colonies, I beg to refer to the Memoranda which we are ready to submit on each subject.

I only wish to mention two questions which, according to information received, appear to be the most debated; the ultimate fate of Cyrenaica and of Eritrea.

We gather that while no objections are raised against Italian sovereignty in Tripolitania, strategic guarantees are being sought in Cyrenaica in order to afford full security to the bordering Countries and to the international sea routes. We believe that such a security could be obtained through the establishment of "strategic areas", air and na-

val bases and other guarantees in the Tobruk sector and in Marmarica, without depriving Italy of the sovereignty on the Cyrenaica plateau, which she has already partly transformed into a suitable territory for her agricultural emigration.

Similarly, if even for Somaliland a trusteeship system could be discussed, in our old colony of Eritrea the maintenance of Italian sovereignty is essential. This is fully reconcilable with Ethiopia's requirement for a free outlet to the sea, for which purpose Italy has built the road leading from Dessie to Assab. This access could be guaranteed either within Italian territory or, if requested, through frontier rectifications. Furthermore, to meet the legitimate requirements of the northern Abissinian regions, a free zone could be established at Massaua.

As to other details and other questions of an economic character, I have asked Ambassador Tarchiani to supply all necessary information.

In this letter I have confined myself to tracing the outline of a solution which cannot be considered an Italian national solution, but rather a contribution to international reconstruction and cooperation on the basis of a just peace, envisaged not as a punishment for the past, but as a foundation for a better European future.

I have not followed the traditional methods of expounding maximum propositions from which to recede to other possible ones: I have rather preferred to admit at once and frankly the sacrifices which we feel duty bound to make and to mention the conditions which appear to us necessary in order that the Italian people be enabled to collaborate effectively in the new world settlement founded on justice.

This procedure must be taken as another proof of Italy's absolute confidence in the sense of justice and in the understanding of the United States of America and of their representative to the London Conference.

For the successful outcome of this Conference I beg you to accept my best wishes. In expressing them I know I am interpreting the feeling of the hard working Italian people, who sincerely trust that the United States will impress upon the Conference the full meaning of their ideals of human brotherhood and social justice.

Believe me, my dear Secretary of State, with the highest consideration,

Very sincerely yours,

A. DE GASPERI

From the Secretary of State to Italian Foreign Minister de Gasperi:

SEPTEMBER 4, 1945.

MY DEAR MR. MINISTER:

I am grateful for your communication of August 22, 1945, setting forth the Italian views on the general nature of the peace treaty with Italy and on certain territorial problems. This frank and statesmanlike exposition of the Italian point of view is most useful and will receive careful study.

You are, I am sure, fully aware that the objective which the United States will pursue in negotiating the treaties of peace will be the safeguarding of its permanent interests through the establishment of a just and lasting peace. I know that aim can only coincide with the interests and intentions of all countries concerned. The experiences of this war have proved how greatly the fate of all of us is interwoven with the fate of each and how much the future of civilization depends upon resolute cooperation in the work of peace.

This Government has always desired Italy to take her place in the post-war world as a real factor for peace and progress in Europe. It is convinced that the peace treaty with Italy must be such as to permit the energies and talents of her people to serve the great work of national and international reconstruction. I am confident that democratic Italy approaches the forthcoming negotiations with realistic awareness of the general necessities as well as of her own, and with full comprehension for the legitimate interests of her neighbors and their need for reassurance that Italy is wholeheartedly pledged to the principles and practices of peaceful collaboration.

Your assurances that Italy is ready to cooperate with her neighbors are received with satisfaction. I also note with pleasure your reference to the intentions of the Italian Government to guarantee full freedom to any minority groups in Italian territory, repudiating the futile methods and spirit of the past. The United States will watch with keen interest the implementation of this policy of tolerance and understanding which is rightfully part of the whole process of restoring promptly to the people of every region of Italy, without distinction of race, language, or creed, their rights and direct responsibilities as free citizens of a free country.

I am, my dear Mr. de Gasperi,

Sincerely yours,

JAMES F. BYRNES

Withdrawal of United States Forces From Czechoslovakia

[Released to the press November 9]

The United States military authorities are planning to withdraw United States forces from Czechoslovakia by December 1, 1945. The United States Government has learned from the Soviet Government that its plans provide for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Czechoslovakia by the same date.

Allied forces, which have remained on Czechoslovak territory to assist the Czech people in the elimination of the remnants of the Nazi forces, are no longer needed to protect the Czechoslovak people against Nazi depredations. Furthermore, the continued presence in Czechoslovakia of the Allied forces undoubtedly constitutes a drain on Czechoslovak economy and resources and delays normal recovery and rehabilitation.

Deletion of Finnish Names From Proclaimed List

[Released to the press November 5]

The State Department announced on November 5 that the Interdepartmental Proclaimed List Committee agreed to abolish the Proclaimed List for Finland as of November 5. Actual deletion of all Finnish names will be made in the November supplement of the list.

The Committee agreed to take this action in view of the Finnish Government's establishment of controls over enemy interests in Finland and over the trade of Finnish nationals.

Arrival of Prime Minister Attlee

Prime Minister Clement Attlee of Great Britain arrived in Washington on November 10 at 9:55 a.m. and is now a guest of President Truman at the White House. J. H. Rowan, his secretary, is also staying at the White House with Mr. Attlee. The President gave a luncheon for Mr. Attlee on Saturday. Among those present were: Canadian

Prime Minister MacKenzie King, Secretary Byrnes, British Ambassador Lord Halifax, Canadian Ambassador Pearson, Admiral Leahy, and Mr. Rowan. After the luncheon informal talks were held and plans made for future meetings. These informal discussions will continue throughout the coming week.

Concerning Revision of Montreux Convention

At his press and radio news conference on October 31 the Secretary of State informed correspondents that the United States Government was communicating to the Turkish Government its views on the revision of the Montreux convention. This action was being taken in view of an understanding reached at Berlin by the President with Generalissimo Stalin and Prime Minister Attlee that each Government would take up separately with Turkey the question of the revision of the Montreux convention and would communicate with Turkey in that respect.

At his press and radio news conference on November 7 the Secretary announced the principles which, in this Government's view, might serve as a basis for a revision of the Montreux convention:

- (1) the Straits to be open to the merchant vessels of all nations at all times;
- (2) the Straits to be open to the transit of the warships of Black Sea powers at all times;
- (3) save for an agreed limited tonnage in time of peace, passage through the Straits to be denied to the warships of non-Black Sea powers at all times, except with the specific consent of the Black Sea powers or except when acting under the authority of the United Nations; and
- (4) certain changes to modernize the Montreux convention, such as the substitution of the United Nations system for that of the League of Nations and the elimination of Japan as a signatory.

In response to a question, the Secretary said that the United States, if invited, would be pleased to participate in a conference for the revision of the Montreux convention.

Establishment of Diplomatic Relations With Albania

[Released to the press November 10]

Since the Fascist invasion and occupation of Albania in 1939 the United States Government, although maintaining no official relations with an Albanian government, has stated on several occasions its support of the restoration of Albanian independence. The American people have admired the long and courageous struggle of the Albanians to liberate their land from Axis tyranny. This struggle, aided by increasing Allied military pressure, was brought to a successful conclusion at the end of 1944 when the Albanian resistance forces expelled the German invaders and established at Tirana a central governing authority which has exercised effective control over the entire country.

On May 8, 1945 an informal American mission, headed by Foreign Service officer Joseph E. Jacobs, entered Albania to survey conditions and developments there preliminary to consideration by this Government of the request of the Albanian authorities for recognition. Having studied the final report of this mission and consulted with the other major Allied Governments, the United States Government on November 10, through its informal representative in Tirana, communicated to Col. Gen. Enver Hoxha, President of the Council of Ministers of the existing regime in Albania, a note on the question of recognition. It is understood that the British and Soviet Governments on November 10 also communicated notes to General Hoxha on the same subject. The text of the United States note is as follows:

"The Government of the United States, having considered the request of the Albanian authorities for recognition, has instructed me to inform you of its readiness to enter into diplomatic relations with the existing regime in Albania as the provisional Government of Albania.

"In establishing official relations with an Albanian Government, the United States Government desires to act in conformity with the obligations and principles to which it subscribed in the Crimea Declaration on Liberated Europe and accordingly requests assurances that the forthcoming elections for a Constituent Assembly shall be held on a genuinely free basis, with secret ballot and without threats or intimidation; that all democratic individuals and groups in Albania shall en-

joy freedom of speech and the right lawfully to present and support their candidates; and that foreign press correspondents shall be permitted to enter Albania to observe and report freely on the elections and the work of the Constituent Assembly.

"The Government of the United States also desires that the Albanian authorities shall confirm that the treaties and agreements which were in force between the United States and Albania on April 7, 1939, remain valid. The United States Government, on its part, confirms the continuing validity of these instruments.

"Upon receipt of the assurances requested, the Government of the United States will be prepared to proceed with the exchange of diplomatic representatives.

"I have also been directed to advise you that the present proposal of the United States Government with regard to the establishment of diplomatic relations should not be construed as prejudicing consideration, at a later date, of other questions of an international character involving Albania.

"I shall be most happy to transmit to my Government your reply to the proposals set forth above."

Mark Ethridge To Visit Moscow

Statement by THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press November 9]

Mark Ethridge, who recently has been visiting Bulgaria in pursuance of his mission as my special representative, has received the approval of the Soviet Government to visit Moscow for discussions with the Soviet authorities.¹ It is anticipated that Mr. Ethridge will shortly proceed to Moscow where he will be able to give the Soviet authorities further details regarding his mission and to discuss with them the general situation based on his findings during his stay in Bulgaria. Upon returning from Moscow, it is anticipated Mr. Ethridge will resume his studies of conditions in Bulgaria and Rumania.

¹ The Secretary appointed Mr. Ethridge on Oct. 10 as representative of this Government to investigate conditions in the Balkans pursuant to arrangements agreed upon at the Tripartite Conference at Berlin which provided that "representatives of the Allied press will enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland." See BULLETIN of Aug. 5, 1945, p. 159, and of Oct. 14, 1945, p. 583.

National Anniversary Of the U.S.S.R.

[Released to the press November 7]

The President has sent the following message to Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the national anniversary:

NOVEMBER 7, 1945.

It gives me great pleasure on this national anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to send to Your Excellency and to the people of the Soviet Union the congratulations and best wishes of the people of the United States, as well as my own personal greetings and felicitations.

Through the joint efforts of our two peoples and their valiant armed forces, in alliance with the other peoples of the United Nations, the forces of aggression in Europe and Asia which constituted so dangerous a threat to the freedom and prosperity of the peoples of the world have been totally defeated in a long and bloody struggle. The years ahead offer an unexampled opportunity for achieving peaceful progress and improving the lot of the common man. The recent entry into effect of the United Nations Charter is a happy augury for cooperation between our two peoples and the other free nations of the world in the quest for firm, lasting and universal peace.

I am confident that the challenge presented as a result of our joint victory over the common enemy will be successfully and constructively met through the continued cooperation of our two peoples during the coming years of peace in the same spirit which animated them during the past four years of war.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Letters of Credence

Ambassador of Mexico

The newly appointed Ambassador of Mexico, Antonio Espinosa de los Monteros, presented his letters of credence to the President on November 7. For text of his remarks on this occasion and the reply by the President see Department of State press release 835.

Maritime Preparatory Technical Conference

[Released to the press November 5]

The Department of State announced on November 5 the composition of the Delegation of the United States to the Maritime Preparatory Technical Conference which will be convened by the International Labor Organization in Copenhagen, Denmark, on November 15, 1945. The composition of the tripartite delegation to represent the Government, employers, and workers of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the International Labor Organization has been approved by the President.

The delegates and advisers representing ship-owners and seafarers have been selected after consultation and in agreement with the national organizations respectively concerned, as required for this Conference. Names of the delegates follow:

REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Delegate:

Mr. A. Ford Hinrichs, Acting Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor

Advisers:

Congressman Henry M. Jackson, Marine and Fisheries Committee, House of Representatives

Commodore H. C. Shephard, Special Assistant to the Commandant, United States Coast Guard

Mr. L. James Falck, Assistant Chief, Shipping Division, Department of State

Mr. Charles W. Sanders, War Shipping Administration

Mr. Erich Nielsen, War Shipping Administration

REPRESENTING THE EMPLOYERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Delegate:

Mr. M. S. Pennington, Secretary-Treasurer, National Federation of American Shipping, Washington

Adviser:

Mr. A. C. Kemp, United States Lines, Manager of European Office, London, England

REPRESENTING THE WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Delegate:

Mr. M. Hedley Stone, Treasurer, National Maritime Union, New York, N. Y.

Advisers:

Mr. Andrew MacDonald, General Chairman, Marine Division, Commercial Telegraphers Union, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Frederick N. Myers, Vice President, National Maritime Union, New York, N. Y.

TECHNICAL EXPERT TO THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION

Mr. John L. Salter, Technical Expert, Marine and Fisheries Committee, House of Representatives

Second Meeting of the Rubber Study Group

[Released to the press November 6]

A meeting of the Rubber Study Group has been arranged for November 20, 1945 in London with the United Kingdom as host Government. This is the second Rubber Study Group meeting, the first having been held in Washington during January 1945, with the United States acting as host. The purpose of the meeting is to carry a stage further the studies of the post-war rubber situation which were begun at the previous meeting.¹

Donald D. Kennedy, Chief of the International Resources Division, Department of State, will be the United States representative. Mr. Kennedy will be accompanied by W. T. Phillips and J. N. DuBarry from his staff, by H. C. Bugbee, attaché, American Embassy, London, and by the following advisers from the Rubber Advisory Panel of the Department of State:

P. W. LITCHFIELD, chairman, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company

JOHN L. COLLYER, president, B. F. Goodrich Company

HARVEY S. FIRESTONE, Jr., president, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company

H. STUART HOTCHKISS, chairman, Cambridge Rubber Company

A. L. VILES, president, Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc.

GEORGE M. TISDALE, director, Rubber Bureau

ALAN GRANT, president, Rubber Development Corporation

GEORGE WHITE, Jr., deputy director, Rubber Reserve

¹ BULLETIN of Jan. 21, 1945, p. 108; Jan. 28, 1945, p. 128; Feb. 4, 1945, p. 161.

Preparatory Commission of the United Nations

RESOLUTION ON LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS

[Released to the press by the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations October 27]

The Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations this afternoon resumed discussion on the location of the United Nations headquarters. A resolution was approved recommending to the Preparatory Commission:

(1) that the permanent headquarters of the United Nations be located in the United States of America;

(2) that the Preparatory Commission should recommend to the General Assembly the precise location of the permanent headquarters, and furthermore recommend the exact requirements which would be embodied in an agreement between the host country and the United Nations;

(3) that the Preparatory Commission should authorize a committee to make such studies and undertake such consultations with the authorities of the host country as may be necessary for the purpose of ascertaining their readiness to meet such requirements.

The Delegates of France, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands stated that they would abstain, should the resolution be put to the vote.

The Executive Secretary was then authorized to prepare a comparative report on the proposals concerning the headquarters, to be submitted to the Preparatory Commission.

Reconvening of Far Eastern Advisory Commission

After a week's recess the Far Eastern Advisory Commission reconvened on November 6. The Commission elected Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy Chairman of the Commission and Nelson T. Johnson Secretary General. Business of the Commission consisted of discussion of procedural and organizational matters.

Water Treaty and Protocol With Mexico

ENTRY INTO FORCE

[Released to the press November 8]

At 12:30 p. m. today, November 8, 1945, the Secretary of State, and Antonio Espinosa de los Monteros, Mexican Ambassador in Washington, exchanged the instruments of ratification of the treaty and supplementary protocol between the United States and Mexico relating to the utilization of the waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) from Fort Quitman, Texas, to the Gulf of Mexico. The treaty was signed in Washington on February 3, 1944. The supplementary protocol was signed in Washington on November 14, 1944.

The Secretary of State and the Mexican Ambassador signed a protocol of exchange of instruments of ratification attesting to the fact that the exchange had been effected. Before signing this document, each of them made a brief statement emphasizing the importance of the treaty as a basis for improving relations between the two countries.

The President of the United States signed his instrument of ratification on November 1, 1945, the Senate having given its advice and consent thereto by resolution of April 18, 1945. The Mexican instrument of ratification was signed by the President of Mexico on October 16, 1945, in accordance with a Decree of September 27, 1945 of the Mexican Senate.

It is provided in article 28 of the treaty that it shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of ratifications. The supplementary protocol, by its own terms, is an integral part of the treaty. Consequently, the treaty and protocol entered into force on November 8, 1945, when the exchange of instruments of ratifications was effected.

Among the persons who were present to witness the ceremony were the following officials of the United States and Mexican Governments:

United States Senate:

TOM CONNALLY

WARREN R. AUSTIN

EUGENE D. MILLIKIN

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY

SHERIDAN DOWNEY

Department of State and Foreign Service:

DEAN ACHESON, Under Secretary of State

SPRUILL BRADEN, Assistant Secretary of State

House of Representatives:

SOL BLOOM

GREEN H. HACKWORTH, Legal Adviser

GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH, American Ambassador to Mexico

Mexican Officials:

ALFONSO GONZÁLEZ GALLARDO, Under Secretary of Agriculture

MARTÍNEZ BAEZ, Under Secretary of Public Health

RAFAEL DE LA COLINA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

Rear Admiral IGNACIO GARCÍA JURADO, naval attaché, Mexican Embassy

Brigadier General CRISTOBAL GUZMÁN CÁRDENAS, military attaché, Mexican Embassy

VICENTE SÁNCHEZ GAVITO, Counselor of Embassy

SALVADOR DUHART, Counselor of Embassy

LUCIANO WIECHERS, Counselor of Embassy

LUIS FERNÁNDEZ MACGREGOR, Counselor of Embassy

International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico:

LAWRENCE M. LAWSON, United States Commissioner

RAFAEL FERNÁNDEZ MACGREGOR, Mexican Commissioner

Department of the Interior:

MICHAEL W. STRAUS, Assistant Secretary of the Interior

HARRY W. BASHORE, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation

The treaty of February 3, 1944 was signed for the United States by Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State, Ambassador Messersmith, and Commissioner Lawson, and for Mexico by Francisco Castillo Nájera, then Mexican Ambassador in Washington, and Commissioner Fernández MacGregor. The supplementary protocol of November 14, 1944 was signed for the United States by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., then Secretary of State, and for Mexico by Ambassador Castillo Nájera.

The text of the statement made by the Secretary of State on the occasion of the exchange of instruments of ratification reads as follows:

"MR. AMBASSADOR. We are about to sign the protocol of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty relating to the utilization of the waters of certain streams that run along or across our common boundary.

"By this act we shall bring to a successful conclusion the efforts of our Governments over a period of several decades to find a mutually acceptable solution to the problem of making an equitable division of the water supply of these rivers and at the same time providing cooperatively the means of controlling, conserving, and distributing

these waters in such manner that in both countries the people and communities in these river basins will be able to carry forward their developments.

"That this treaty will make possible, in each country, the maximum feasible water uses along these rivers is a tribute to the technical skill of the engineers and consultants engaged upon the complicated studies involved in this question and to the vision, the friendly cooperation, and sense of fairness of the negotiators.

"Likewise, Mr. Ambassador, we have reason to be gratified at the fair and full consideration which, in accordance with our political institutions and procedures, was given to this treaty by the Senates of our two Republics, both in the hearings and in the debates.

"The procedures before these two legislative bodies, together with the able assistance of the press and radio, assured every interested person and group an opportunity to be informed and to be heard in regard to the merits of this important agreement.

"In signing this protocol, Mr. Ambassador, I have full confidence that this treaty which is about to become of force will constitute an historic milestone in the annals of the cordial relations between Mexico and the United States.

"I am confident also, that its provisions will in the years to come assure steadily increasing well-being and prosperity to the peoples and communities—in either country—dependent upon these vital water resources, and that its great significance and beneficent influence will be felt far beyond our national frontiers."

The text of the statement made by the Mexican Ambassador reads as follows:

"I fully agree with you, Mr. Secretary, that this is the most appropriate occasion to pay tribute to the magnificent work of the negotiators and the technical advisers who collaborated in the drafting of the treaty which will enter into effect as a result of this exchange of ratifications. For the treaty truly exemplifies the high degree of cooperation which can and should always exist between neighboring countries. The scientific skill and knowledge of Mexico and of the United States; the statistical data gathered during many years on both sides of the common boundary; the spirit of understanding of the representatives of the two Governments in the negotiations—all of these were brought together in a joint effort to solve the prob-

lems relating to the equitable distribution and maximum utilization of the water supply of our international rivers. And it is particularly important to stress the fact that this cooperative endeavor attained success in the dark days in which the world, confronted by the tragic spectacle of war, seemed to have lost faith and hope in international cooperation for constructive purposes.

"It was then that the Ministry of Foreign Relations in Mexico and the Department of State announced the successful termination of the prolonged negotiations. On February 3, 1944 the treaty was signed. Immediately afterwards the process of consultation of public opinion—which you, Mr. Secretary, have so aptly described—was put in motion. In spite of the restrictions and demands of the war emergency, an important and highly technical covenant was being openly debated. In a word, our political institutions were again giving evidence of innate vitality. It was this strength that shortly thereafter was to carry us to military victory.

"Now that the war has been won, Mexico and the United States, with unwavering faith in the future, with the firm conviction of having evolved a model formula for the neighborliness, take the final step in the long road towards the efficient utilization of our common streams. The betterment of living conditions in these river basins and the enhancement of their resources are the finest monument our countries can consecrate to the ideal of international cooperation."

EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS

[Released to the press November 9]

Following are the texts of an exchange of telegrams between the President of the United States and the President of Mexico and the United States Secretary of State and the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs on the occasion of the exchange of ratifications of the United States-Mexican water treaty:

MEXICO, D. F., MEXICO,
November 8, 1945.

His Excellency

HARRY S. TRUMAN,

President of the United States of America,
Washington, D. C.

The exchange of ratifications of the water treaty signed between our two governments the third of

February, 1944 not only places in force this important international instrument, whose application will redound to the benefit of our two countries, but also constitutes at the same time a valuable testimony to the friendship and collaboration which inspires the actions of our two governments.

Convinced that this same spirit will continue governing in the future not only the relations between Mexico and the United States but also their contribution to the general cause of universal peace and security on the foundations of justice, of respect and of sovereign equality, I am pleased to reiterate to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO

President of the United Mexican States

NOVEMBER 9, 1945.

His Excellency

General MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO,

*President of the United Mexican States,
Mexico, D.F.*

I have received your gracious message of November 8 regarding the exchange of ratifications of the water treaty.

The exchange of these ratifications affords me great personal satisfaction, as I am sure it does you. It is the culmination of the labors of many people in both countries over a long period of time. The treaty is a monument to the wisdom and patience of our statesmen and an example to the rest of the world of how border problems, complex and vexatious as they may be, can be amicably adjusted by good neighbors.

You may be sure that every step is being taken by this Government to insure that the necessary funds, materials and manpower will be made promptly available so that there will be no delay in the building of its share of the great international works provided for by the treaty and essential to its proper functioning. I look forward to a long period of steadily increasing prosperity in and of strengthened mutual cooperation among our border communities.

I send, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration and my kindest personal regards.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

MEXICO, D.F., MEXICO,
November 8, 1945.

His Excellency

JAMES F. BYRNES,

*Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.*

In my dual capacity of Secretary of Foreign Affairs and of signer of the international water treaty which today enters into force, I am pleased to express to Your Excellency my satisfaction for this act which, in addition to resolving such a transcendental problem in a mutually beneficial form, constitutes a constructive international example. Informed that Your Excellency has wished to give the ceremony of the exchange of ratifications special emphasis by assembling the honorable members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate, as well as the American signers of the instrument under reference, I beg of you to make known to them my warmest felicitations.

I reiterate to Your Excellency the testimony of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

FRANCISCO CASTILLO NÁJERA

Secretary of Foreign Affairs

NOVEMBER 9, 1945.

His Excellency

FRANCISCO CASTILLO NÁJERA,

*Secretary of Foreign Affairs,
Mexico, D.F.*

I acknowledge with cordial appreciation the receipt of your message of November 8 regarding the exchange of ratifications of the water treaty, on behalf of which you rendered a most distinguished service as a signer while you were Ambassador of Mexico at Washington.

The exchange of ratifications was effected in the presence of a large and representative gathering which included the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate and the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. I shall take pleasure in conveying to these gentlemen, Messrs. Connally and Bloom, your warmest felicitations, as requested.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

JAMES F. BYRNES

Secretary of State.

Pearl Harbor Investigation

WHITE HOUSE DIRECTIVE

The White House on November 8 made public the following memorandum which was sent to the chief executives of all executive departments, agencies, commissions, and bureaus, including the Joint Chiefs of Staff:

Section 3 of the concurrent resolution creating the Joint Congressional Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack reads as follows:

"Section 3. The testimony of any person in the armed services, and the fact that such person testified before the joint committee herein provided for, shall not be used against him in any court proceeding or held against him in examining his military status for credits in the service to which he belongs."

In order to assist the Joint Committee to make a full and complete investigation of the facts relating to the events leading up to or following the attack, you are requested to authorize every person in your respective departments or agencies, if they are interrogated by the Committee or its counsel, to give any information of which they may have knowledge bearing on the subject of the Committee's investigation.

You are further requested to authorize them whether or not they are interrogated by the Committee or its counsel to come forward voluntarily and disclose to the Committee or to its counsel any information they may have on the subject of the inquiry which they may have any reason to think may not already have been disclosed to the Committee.

This directive is applicable to all persons in your departments or agencies whether they are in the armed services or not and whether or not they are called to testify before the Joint Committee.

Delay of "Gripsholm" for Repairs

[Released to the press November 6]

The Department of State announces that the *M. S. Gripsholm*, operating as a relief ship for the

repatriation of American citizens and their close relatives stranded by the war in the Mediterranean area, has been delayed for repairs and will be about four weeks late in completing its third repatriation voyage.

The *Gripsholm* left New York on October 16 and developed engine trouble upon its arrival at Naples on October 28. With the cooperation of Army, Navy, and War Shipping Administration authorities at Naples, east-bound passengers for Greece and Egypt were transferred to other vessels, and the *Gripsholm* proceeded to Palermo for extensive repairs. It is expected to resume its journey in about four weeks and will embark passengers for the United States at Piraeus, Salonika, Alexandria, Palermo, Naples, and Marseille, returning to New York about the last week in December. All space for the current voyage has been allocated, and it is not possible to make additional reservations for west-bound passage.

A fourth repatriation voyage of the *Gripsholm* into the Mediterranean is anticipated, but no schedule can be made until the vessel has returned to New York and a final determination is made as to what additional repairs are necessary at that time.

Advisory Committee on Commercial Activities of the Foreign Service

[Released to the press by the Department of Commerce November 6]

The Advisory Committee on the Commercial Activities of the Foreign Service, established recently by the Secretaries of State and Commerce to review current methods of foreign trade promotion in the light of new and changing conditions, will hold its first meeting at the Department of Commerce on November 8.¹ Amos E. Taylor, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will preside at the meeting.

The Advisory Committee is composed of businessmen, designated by seven national business organizations interested in foreign trade. These organizations are the Chamber of Commerce of

¹ For organization of the Committee, see BULLETIN of Sept. 23, 1945, p. 436.

the United States, the Committee for Economic Development, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Council of American Importers, the National Foreign Trade Council, the United States Associates of the International Chamber of Commerce, and the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade.

The committee, according to Mr. Taylor, will examine and formulate recommendations regarding commercial and other economic reporting by the Foreign Service for the use of business interests in the United States and recommend regulations and instructions regarding such reporting. It will also consider the appropriate channels for the dissemination to business of the information received from abroad.

In addition it will examine the regulations and instructions regarding the promotion and protection of foreign trade and the practices of the Foreign Service in rendering direct assistance to United States importers, exporters, and businessmen visiting or resident abroad.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Consular Offices

The American Consulate General at Shanghai, China, was opened to the public on November 1, 1945.

THE CONGRESS

Supplemental Estimates of Appropriation for the Department of State. Communication from the President of the United States transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$2,000,000 for the Department of State. H.Doc. 372, 79th Cong. 2 pp.

Atomic Energy Act of 1945. H. Rept. 1186, 79th Cong., to accompany H.R. 4566. 18 pp. [Favorable report.]

Atomic Energy: Hearings before the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, on H.R. 4280, an Act for the development and control of atomic energy. October 9 and 18, 1945. iii, 141 pp.

Providing for the Appointment of Representatives of the United States in the Organs and Agencies of the United Nations, and To Make Other Provision With Respect to the Participation of the United States in Such Organization. S.Rept. 717, 79th Cong., to accompany S. 1580. 7 pp. [Favorable report.]

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 1946: Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, on a House Joint Resolution making appropriations for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the fiscal year 1946. ii, 273 pp.

Sale of Certain Government-Owned Merchant Vessels: Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, on S. 292, a Bill to provide for the sale of certain Government-owned merchant vessels, and for other purposes. September 14, 19, 25, 26, October 8, 9, and 12, 1945. Part 2. iii, 310 pp.

Publications of the DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., who is the authorized distributor of Government publications. To avoid delay, address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

**American Foreign Policy: 12 Guiding Principles.* Publication 2410. 4 pp. 5¢.

Statements made by President Truman on Navy Day, October 27, 1945.

A cumulative list of the publications of the Department of State, from October 1, 1929 to July 1, 1945 (publication 2373) may be secured from the Department of State.